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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-trade, and
distorted crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, du-
ties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-
ral method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works." II Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXIV.

[Continued.]

THE PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH CONTINUED.

In the thirty-fourth Chapter of the book of Jeremiah it
is related that

"The king of Zedekiah had made a covenant with all the
people which were at Jerusalem, to proclaim liberty to
them."

The princes also had assented to the arrangement.

"But afterwards, they turned, and caused the servants
and handmaids whom they had let go free, to return, and
brought them into subjection for servants and for hand-
maids." (v. 8. also 11.)

Then was Jeremiah sent from the Lord, to deliver to
them this Message.

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord, ye have not hearkened
unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother,
and every man to his neighbor; behold! I proclaim a lib-
erty to you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence,
and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed, into
all the kingdoms of the earth." v. 17.

Though this prophecy was partly fulfilled in the Baby-
lonian captivity, from which, after seventy years, large
multitudes returned and rebuilt their city and temple, in
the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, yet, from the closing
clause of the verse just quoted, it would appear that the
final dispersion of the Jews "into all the kingdoms of the
earth" which took place, long afterwards, was but the com-
pleted fulfilment of this prediction.

So that we have this important fact before us.—The final
dispersion of the Jews, among all nations, even as now wit-
nessed, is a fulfilment of this among other divine predi-
ctions, which gives, as a leading cause (the only one here
mentioned) the displeasure of God for their breach of cove-
nant, in not liberating, permanently, their bondmen and
bond women. The charge was not that they had treated
their bond servants with cruelty, but that they did not set
them at liberty.

Whenever therefore, we meet with a Jew, out of Judea,
we meet with a standing monument, a living witness, of
God's intense hatred of slaveholding, his displeasure with
slaveholders—or rather, of his hatred of an oppression, his
displeasure with oppressors, the burdens and the guilt of
which fell far short of the burdens and the guilt of Ameri-

can slavery and slaveholding. Yet long revolving centu-
ries of dispersion have not atoned for Jewish oppression.
The badge of a race of condemned oppressors is upon them
still. Thus "Egypt," too, became the "base of the king-
doms" * for her pride and oppression. National sins and
the effects of them, are more readily incurred than cured.

Jeremiah encountered the same opposition and persecu-
tion that faithful reprovers of oppression in all ages and
nations have encountered. And the false prophets who
cried "peace, peace" were foremost, then, as their successors
in later times, have often been, to take the lead in such op-
position, and to stimulate such persecution. So generally
was he decried and hated as a disturber that he was led to
exclaim—

"Wo is me, my mother, that thou hast borne me a man
of strife, and a man of contention to the whole earth! I
have neither lent on usury, nor have men lent to me on us-
ury, yet every one of them doth curse me." Chap. xv. 10.

The devout lovers of peace, and quiet undoubtedly re-
garded him a man of a bitter and denunciatory spirit, and
this was, in their view, a sufficient reason for disregarding
his admonitions.† On one occasion, after his having re-
peated the divine threat to make the temple at Jerusalem
like Shiloh, "The priests and prophets and all the people
took him, saying,

"Thou shalt surely die. Why hast thou prophesied in
the name of the Lord, saying, This house shall be like Shi-
loh, and this city shall be desolate, without an inhabitant?"
—And all the people were gathered against Jeremiah, in
the house of the Lord. When the princes of Judah heard
these things, then they came up from the king's house unto
the house of the Lord, and sat down at the entry of the new
gate of the Lord's house. Then spake the priests and the
prophets unto the princes and all the people, saying, This
man is worthy to die; for he hath prophesied against this
house, and against this city, as ye have heard with your
ears.—Then spake Jeremiah unto all the princes and to all
the people, saying, The Lord sent me to prophecy against
this house and against this city, all the words that ye have
heard. Therefore, now, amend your ways, and your do-
ings, and obey the voice of the Lord your God; and the
Lord will repent him of the evil that he hath pronounced
against you. As for me, behold, I am in your hand, do
with me as seemeth meet and good unto you. But know
ye for certain, that if ye put me to death, ye shall surely
bring innocent blood upon yourselves, and upon this city,
and upon the inhabitants thereof, for, of a truth, the Lord
hath sent me unto you, to speak all these words in your
ears. Then said the princes and all the people unto the
priests and to the prophets. This man is not worthy to die,
for he hath spoken unto us, in the name of the Lord our
God." Chap. xxvi. 8-16.

Certain of the elders of the land spake also, to the same
effect, and Jeremiah escaped. The rulers, in this instance,
were less hardened in their rebellion than their prophets
and priests. Their consciences told them that Jeremiah
had declared to them the word of the Lord.

Afterwards he was charged with "falling away to the
Chaldeans"—espousing their cause against his own country.
In other words, he was accused of 'treason' He declared

* Ezekiel xlii. 15.

† We are not to imagine that the false prophets who cried
"peace, peace," and who opposed the true prophets were, in all
instances, wholly forgetful or silent, in respect to the great nation-
al sin of oppression. In their way, they, doubtless, had something
to say, to keep at peace with their own consciences, and satisfy
the clamors of the oppressed and their advocates. But they took
care not to offend the oppressors nor break fellowship with them.
That they pretended to say and do something is manifest from
such descriptions as speak of them as "daubing them with untem-
pered mortar"—and "healing the hurt of the daughter of Zion
slightly"—which indicates that they proposed inadequate and su-
perficial reforms, that could effect nothing and would disturb
nobody.

When they saw how Jeremiah was hated and persecuted, they
doubtless boasted how they could treat the national sin with equal
faithfulness without giving offence. It was not Jeremiah's testi-
mony against oppression, they would probably say, that brought the
storm of opposition against him, but some thing else, about the
man, that was wrong, and gave needless offense.

it to be "false." Nevertheless, he was taken before the
princes.

"Wherefore the princes were wroth with Jeremiah, and
smote him, and put him in prison, in the house of Jonathan,
the scribe, for they had made that the prison." Chap.
xxxvii. 15-16.

After "many days" he was taken from "the dungeon,"
allowed a place in the court of the prison and 'daily, a
piece of bread.' Again, a cry was raised against him, and
the princes desired the king, Zedekiah, that he might be
put to death, because, as they alleged, his words "weakened
the hands of the men of war that remain in the city" and
they added, "this man seeketh not the good of this people
but the hurt." The king delivered him into their hands,
and they cast him into another dungeon, where he "sunk in
the mire," and would have perished but for the kind as-
sistance of "Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian," who found means
to release him. (See Chap. xxxvii. and xxxviii.)

Thus fares it with God's true prophets, who reprove op-
pression, as he bids them; when ungodly prophets, "with
war in their hearts," cry "peace, peace"—yet foment mobs
and invoke penal mandates against God's messengers. Civil
rulers who, at first acknowledge the reproofs to be God's
words, and who therefore recoil from the proposed perse-
cution of those who utter them, become at length, hardened,
and, of themselves, do eagerly, what they had before con-
demned, and had refused to do. Of all the influences that
conspire to seal the destruction of an ungodly nation that
permits oppression within her borders, there are none so
potential and decisive as that of a priesthood who profes-
sedly cling to God's word, but fail to apply it to the great
national sin, and even pervert its plain teachings to sustain
it, thus bringing even the abstract truths they do teach into
contempt, by holding them in unrighteous abeyance. This
was substantially, the position of the priests and prophets
of Judah and Jerusalem, (except the few who were regard-
ed as disturbers) though we do not learn that they ever had
the hardihood to cite Abraham and the Patriarchs as ex-
emplars, or the Code of Sinai as the charter of their existing
oppressors and oppressions. Yet, had they done so, they
could not have equalled the absurdity or the guilt of their
successors, of our day, who cite those venerated precedents
and sacred authorities for the more aggravated sin of Ameri-
can Slavery and slaveholding.

Happy will it be for the people of this country, their
children and their children's children, both in time and in
eternity, if they take timely warning, from the fate of Ju-
dah and Jerusalem, as the Spirit of inspiration designed
they should do, in preparing and preserving for their in-
struction, this portion of "the scriptures of truth." So long
as the Book of the prophet Jeremiah is preserved, so long
will be preserved God's Testimony against such corrupt
priests and prophets. And so long as the connected history
is preserved, so long will be preserved God's testimony
that the people who listen to such teachers must inevitably
fall under the manifestations of his righteous displeasure.

WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SLAVERY.

BY REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER.

NO. XXVIII.

A contribution to the annals of compromise.—Abstract right in
Reasoning becoming a Power in Affairs.—The two Principles of In-
herent Sinfulness, and the Highest Good, taking position.—A War
impending between Taylorism on one side, and the Immutable Dis-
tinction School, on the other side.

In the next volume of the History of America, the most
instructive of all the books not yet written, will be the *His-
tory of Compromise*. The materials are rapidly gathering
for the most valuable record hitherto penned in the annals
of America. Bancroft, and Motley, and Hildreth, are
doubtless taking notes, and the Muse of History is already

employing her amanuenses, here and there, in the shape of reporters and letter-writers from the scenes of stirring events.

But in such a series of Way-Marks as this, there are certain significant things to be noticed about compromise, which may not find expression elsewhere. A friend writing from abroad, says:

"I see that — and others, who were for peace and compromise when the Union was still unbroken, and only the rights of four millions of slaves were to be sacrificed, are all furious for war, now that the superiority of the North, as against the South, is the question. — says there is no longer any reason for compromise. When was there ever any reason? And why is there not as much reason now as ever? Unless the right of the slaves to their freedom, be acknowledged and asserted, and the conflict is for them, what is there to justify it before God? If compromise ever could be endured, it is just as good now as ever.

"But we always find it very easy to compromise away others' rights, though we insist, with great tenacity, upon our own. But now, continually, the great text is sounding in our ears, If ye have not been faithful in that which was another man's, who shall give you that which is your own? Unless the North are brought to some degree of acknowledgement of iniquity in their complicity with the sin of slavery, and to some determination now to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, letting the oppressed go free, God's judgment, not only in war, but in other ways will be assuredly let loose. Think of the reasonings about liberty, in the eyes of all Europe, and not a syllable indicating that the righteous design of liberating the enslaved, should be any part whatever, in the plan of government for the conduct of this war! However, God can educate the people up to this, by His judgments, and He will do it, if this be His determination, Freedom for the enslaved!"

Thanks be to God, the people are now taking rapid strides in such an education, and the government are plainly beginning to respond to the instinctive and righteous demands of the people. The idea of *abstract right and righteousness* as at the bottom of this war, and as bound to make itself felt, and to be practically decisive in the settlement, is beginning to be seen and acknowledged by our National authorities, and Heads of Departments.

It is clearly perceived that the *sin per se* school of philosophers, as they are somewhat sneeringly designated, the radical abolition school, are destined to have no unimportant part in the shaping of the result. That result is plainly to be genuine, downright present abolitionism, in other words, emancipation so immediate as to bring disappointment and disgrace upon statesmen, generals and citizens, who do not co-operate earnestly to bring it about.

In a Fourth of July speech at Lowell, Mass., Ex-Governor Boutwell is reported as saying that John C. Calhoun declared to a South Carolinian now at Richmond, six months before his death, SLAVERY WILL GO DOWN SIR, AND IT WILL GO DOWN IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE; and the governor added;

"Now, then, I say here, to-day, that this contest, inaugurated by the Rebels of the South, will have no successful end until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God-given right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated; but I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophically and inevitably towards the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the ballot box, or statesman administering the government of this country, or general who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace."

Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War, sees this, and while, with his penetrating Cameronian sagacity, he looks through, to the end, and says emphatically, at a time when he knew his utterances would be reported, (speech at the meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society, Washington,) *I believe this war will not end with the President's consent, until there be no cause left for war*—he proceeds, in his lucid report as Secretary of War, to apply his honest Scotch theology and good sense to the elucidation of some of the extraordinary phenomena with which he has to deal.

It is a point which he makes of no little importance, when he suggests in his late Report, that the defections of such immense numbers of army officers, may be due to the fact that in the punishment of offences at West Point, no distinction is made between *mala prohibita*, and *mala in se*, and he adds:

"It is argued with reason, that such a system is directly calculated to confound, in the mind of the pupil, the distinction between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience."

Now, here is an important nut to crack, for the philosophers of the *Independent*, who go against the *sin per se* dogma, of the abstract right school of ethics. Their theory of the heroic attempt of John Brown at liberating the slaves of Virginia, it will be remembered, was, that it was wrong, because it was not likely to be successful, and because it actually did not succeed. Therefore, the inference is, if it had been successful, it would have been right. John Brown, it was argued, was wrong because he was rash, his attempt was not feasible. The purity and philanthropy of his design, the disinterestedness of his motives, the rectitude of his intention, the good to be effected by it, did not make it right or wrong in itself, but that was to be judged of, solely by its feasibility, its likelihood or the contrary, of success.

So, by parity of reasoning, the scheme of secession itself, and the defection of army officers, (which Secretary Cameron ascribes to the practical ignoring, in a system of education, of the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations), have nothing inherently right or inherently wrong in them, but if only likely to be successful, (as the revolting army officers, evidently thought secession was likely to be,) it was right, as on the whole, likely to accomplish the highest good.

If it be contrary to a favorite principle of ethics, to say that slaveholding is *malum per se*, or sinful in itself, we presume it is equally contrary to such ethics, to assert that there is anything inherently wrong in secession by the South, or in defection by the West Point army officers. According to the aforesaid philosophy, they are offences which are to be judged of purely on the score of success and expediency.

"The *sin per se* dogma, applied by a narrow school of ethics, and a most unconsequential style of logic to certain practical questions of morality," is out of place as applied to the crimes of slaveholding, secession, and treason in the United States army officers, educated at West Point, under a system that ignores the distinction between *mala prohibita* and *malum per se*.

It may be that Cameronian Cameron's astute explanation of the defections of the army, will account for certain other moral phenomenon of the times. It was a good while ago, that Coleridge said:

"To the immense majority of men, even in civilized countries, speculative philosophy has ever been, and must ever remain a terra incognita. Yet it is not the less true, that all the epoch forming Revolutions of the Christian world, the revolutions of religion, and with them, the civil, social, and domestic habits of the nations concerned, have coincided with the rise and fall of metaphysical systems. So few are the minds that really form the machine of society, and so incomparably more numerous and more important are the indirect consequences of things, than their foreseen and direct effects."

When the English Thunderer (the London Times,) is saying to America, Only let your war be a war of liberty—tell the nations that you are in arms for freedom to the enslaved—and all Europe will be with you;—and when the noble Italian Patriot, Garibaldi said to us:

"I know the difficulties which prevent the Federal Government, even now, from proclaiming the liberty of the slaves; but so long as the legal existence of slavery is acknowledged, the war remains a political war. Had it been otherwise, I would have offered my sword to those who are willing to put down that degrading institution, which I know sufficiently, from experience in Brazil,"

And when a member of the British House of Lords, (as quoted in the correspondence of the Evening Post), says decisively,

"Let it be clearly understood in this country, that the United States intend to abolish slavery, and the whole government and the people would go with them most heartily. But if they have no such intention, then we must wait, and shall take the extremest care not to embroil ourselves in this quarrel,"

And when this thing of which the rebels most of all fear, is an edict of emancipation, or servile insurrection; Surely when there is this remarkable concurrence of foreign opin-

* New York Independent.

ion, along with the providential course of events, and the rapidly advancing military necessity of the war, all pointing to emancipation, it is time for ministers and churches of all denominations of religionists in America to rise and say as one man, God's time for the deliverance of the enslaved has come, Let us recognize the day of His visitation, and demand of our Government the national proclamation of LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

Hopeful of heart are we, for God o'erreigns,
And wrongs are righted at the Eternal Bar;
But we see not the merits of this war;
Like other wars, all worthless the deep pains.

Yet better than they think men sometimes act;
They strike for symbols, and the world gains truth,
If these draw back the nation to her youth,
With half her stars and all her faith intact,

Something is gained to Freedom which we want;
Each boldly claims for self a sovereign throne;
And that a "man's a man," 's a truth, alone
Worth some grand sacrifice, we widely grant.

But are we gaining this? Heaven send we are!
Flaunt then, the tokens,—raise the flagstaff high,
Let the starred banner float athwart the sky,
And the brave eagle spread strong wings afar.

But must ye steep in blood to learn this path?
God's law is peace,—all demons lurk in war;
Be firm as yon high granite ridges are,
But oh, provoke not ill, by futile death.

Nay—man must fight, and woman? she may pray!
The barbarous eras are, alas, not past!
Speed then, the bayonet,—let the dire shell blast,
Till the twin monsters—War and Thrall—give way.

LETTER FROM J. S. GREEN.

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 12, 1861.

Dear Bro. Goodell:—On Saturday evening last, the 10th instant, I spent an hour or two in one of the public Halls here, in this goodly city, to hear some resolutions read and discussed by the citizens of Bangor and vicinity. I soon found that the meeting was, to gain an expression of feeling touching the Bangor Democrat, an infamous sheet which you may have seen. It is remarkable, or has been, it is said, for the number and magnitude of its falsehoods, and for avowed sympathy with the South in their treason against the Federal Government. In the feeling of dislike to such an infamous paper, I heartily sympathized, and I am ashamed when I see and hear so much sympathy expressed here in New England for the cause of secession. Why, Bro. Goodell, when in Connecticut not long since, on a visit, I blushed to my very ears, on finding so many in sympathy with Southern rebels.† More men of this class in the Little State of Connecticut did I find, than in all Ohio, N. York, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, so far as I could learn, when travelling more or less through each of those States. Rhode Island seems as true as steel, and her patriotism causes the Little State to loom up to a mountain height. I expected to see Maine fully up to her New England sisters, in expressions of devotion to the Union. As a State, there is no doubt of her patriotism, nor can there be of Connecticut, but I'm sorry to say, that, judging from the speeches on Saturday evening, there is less true, genuine love of the right in this city, than there is in Providence. There is to be sure, no lack of devotion to the flag of our country, no want of disposition to sustain our government in its present struggle with traitors, but not a word did I hear in favor of liberty as such, not a syllable on the importance of striking at the root of the evil, at such a time as this, of destroying the accursed system of slavery, and thus securing the sympathy of the God of the oppressed. When will men learn to do justly, work righteousness, and love their neighbor as themselves?

I may as well tell you that about 1 o'clock this afternoon, a large concourse gathered in the street, in front of the office of the Democrat. Some 10 or 12 entered the office, and threw the types and presses into the street, also the obnoxious sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable paper, and burnt the pile. The editor, who had given notice of a Convention to be held on Thursday, the 15th in-

† Our readers will see, in this, the fruits of that exclusion of anti-slavery lecturers from the State, by the General Association of Congregational Ministers, in sympathy with Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, &c.—to which we referred recently.—Editor.

at Bangor, made no resistance, though he will doubtless seek revenge in some way. There are strong fears that there may be a row on Thursday, though there is hope that the storm may blow over. That the paper was a shameful nuisance there can be no doubt; whether the people of Bangor took the best way to abate it, is a question. They seem to be satisfied with the course they have taken. I hope no evil will come of it. You may rest assured that if the doings of the day come under the category of mob law, 'twas not an abolition mob. The speakers on Saturday evening, who raised this storm, were all, or nearly all, Democrats, though they were Union men, true to their country's flag, but far enough from advocating the holy principles of liberty. When will men feel the claims of humanity, and do to others as they would have others, in like circumstances, do to them? Come the blessed time. In haste, but with much esteem and affection, I remain yours, for the enslaved.

J. S. GREEN.

COLORPHOBIA RUN MAD.

The N.Y. World and the Albany Evening Journal are venting their displeasure upon Gen. Butler, Secretary Cameron, and the "Contrabands" in the style following:—

"BLACK SPIES.—UNSAFE 'CONTRABANDS.'—There is reason to fear that the great number of 'contrabands' who seek protection in our forts are not all loyal. Some, without doubt, are in the rebel service, and act as spies. They can come and go at pleasure; and some undoubtedly 'go' wiser than they came, &c., &c.—*Alb. Evening Journal.*"

Which the World copies and subjoins:—

"The Big Bethel and Bull Run defeats ought to convince our army officers how little they can rely upon the stories told by the negro fugitives, of the condition and number of the rebel forces. Whether because they were negroes, or because they were spies, about all their statements have turned out to be false. In many instances, doubtless, they conveyed to our officers precisely the reports which it was for the interest of the rebels to spread; and, permitted as they have been to roam about our camps at will, coming and going, as it pleased them, even when 'white strangers' were under strictest surveillance. It would be strange if some of them have not conveyed to the rebels all they could desire to know."

"It is one of the false conceptions engendered by the loose statements and exaggerated harangues of the abolitionists—that every negro in slavery at the South is pining for his freedom and eager to take the first means to secure it, and that he looks upon his master and the white men of his region with hatred and as natural enemies. It may be doubted, all the circumstances considered, if there are not as many blacks to fight for their masters as to fly from them."

"If Secretary Cameron, or General Scott, or General McDowell could have saved us from the deplorable repulse at Bull Run, they would thereby have done a better service even to loyal Virginia slaveholders, than they can possibly render by interfering in a matter which the Constitution has not intrusted to any department of the national government."

What authority has the *Evening Journal* or *The World* for these aspersions of the "contrabands"? Gen. Butler and other officers and soldiers testify the contrary. The Tribune and other Journals, on the credit of this testimony, have said, that the Big Bethel disaster was notoriously in consequence of disregarding the warnings of the negroes.—Which knows best—the *World* and *Journal*? Or the officers, on the spot?

The spirit and temper of these allegations may be estimated and be judged of, by the following. We italicise a few words to direct the reader's attention to them.

"Secretary Cameron instructs Gen. Butler to receive all fugitives, whether of rebel or disloyal masters, 'into the service of the United States, and employ them under such organizations and in such occupations as circumstances may require.' When our military authorities undertake to organize and occupy an army they have precedents to guide them, and may derive instruction from military science and military history. But what rule, what precedent, what science shall aid them in entering on the untried experiment of organizing and occupying a black mass of fugitive humanity, of all ages and both sexes, in such a manner as to make them subservient to the purpose of the war? If it were cavalry, or artillery, or sappers and miners, or sharpshooters, or any other arm of the service recognized in regular warfare, the organization might be managed and made efficient if the officers applied themselves with due diligence to their duties. But if they undertake to organize a rabble of black runaways of both sexes and all ages, and give them useful occupation, and keep an exact account, and make a

semi-monthly report, they may find themselves so much distracted by these extra military avocations that the discipline of the army proper may be worse attended to than is desirable. If our soldiers are sufficient in number and trained by competent officers, we suppose they will be found adequate to any service necessary to be performed in an army. As they do not need the assistance of the fugitives, why should they be encumbered with a black rabble hanging about their heels, obstructing their movements and diverting the attention of their officers from their appropriate duties? If slaves take advantage of the prevailing disorder and run away, why should they run to our camps? What are they to us or we to them, that we should be bound to provide them with shelter and furnish them with occupation, which we should refuse to the same number of white stragglers? Let the army mind its own business, which, we take it, is discipline, and, when the proper time comes, successful fighting; let the fugitives attend to theirs, which is to get as far out of the reach of their masters as possible while opportunity favors; and let the government mind its business, which is to crush the rebellion, without allowing a single thought or a single effort to be diverted to the management of matters over which it has no constitutional jurisdiction."

It is easier for the *World* to affirm than to prove that the government has "no constitutional jurisdiction over the subject." We ask radical abolitionists to notice how, here, as everywhere, continually, the pro-slavery character of the Constitution is gratuitously assumed, to make out the argument or underlie the rhetoric. To readers of news-papers who have read "*Our National Charters*" the logic is lame, the rhetoric ridiculous.

Our readers should be apprized that both the *Albany Evening Journal* and the N. Y. *World* are assailing the administration for its want of efficiency in carrying on the war—while, at the same time they protest against its availing itself of the help of the slaves, which, the public knows, is the main supports of the rebels, without which their entrenchments and masked batteries could not have been builded, without a much larger army, if at all. To talk of them as an "encumbrance" after the official testimony to their invaluable labors—to speak of them as spies, and deceivers, without and against evidence, argues a depravity and recklessness which needs only to be noticed to be abhorred and despised.

The following is but one of scores of similar testimonies that put shame to the mendacious libels of the *Albany Evening Journal* and the N. Y. *World*.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes from Washington:—

"Finally, our informant reports the conduct of the slaves brought into communication with our army as excellent. Wherever opportunity has offered they have deserted en masse, and have rendered valuable service as spies, and no one instance is known of their having proved faithless to their trusts; it mattered little whether their owners were Union men or secessionists; they all quit service as soon as opportunity offered. A Union man in the vicinity of Alexandria, whose property had been protected by the army, came into camp one day with a statement that it was of no use to try to keep any 'niggers' in the vicinity of the army. 'Even old aunt Elsie,' said he, 'who is over seventy years old, who has nursed me and my children, and who neither does nor can work longer—even she left me this morning.'"

For the Principia.

FROM REV. J. R. JOHNSON.

ORISKANY FALLS, Aug. 19, 1861.

Rev. WM. GOODALL:

Dear Brother:—Aug. 19, 1861, I was born in Killingly, Westfield Parish, Windham Co. Ct., and I am now celebrating this fifty-fifth anniversary of my birthday, by writing a note for your paper, for the purpose of expressing my renewed consecration of mind and heart to the work of ABOLISHING American slavery.

My son, Joseph Rawson Johnson, (age 20) is a prisoner at Richmond, Va. In the battle of the 21st of July, he was wounded, in the thigh. We know not how severely.

While I was preaching on Isaiah 2. 10, 11, "Enter into the rock" &c., Joseph was in the battle-field. He was in the 27th Regt. N. Y. V. Col. Slocum, Co. H. Capt. C. E. Martin.

He went to the war by the consent of his parents. He left our quiet home in Syracuse, Greatmill St. No. 23, Monday p. m., July 8th, and was a wounded prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the 21st ult. I should not have consented that he should enlist, if my faith were not firm that the war will overthrow slavery.

I love to study the following extract from Byron:

"They never fail who die

In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sadden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and Castle walls,
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to FREEDOM."

To save the Union by saving slavery also, is a mean cause, but whatever ordinary politicians now intend, the Providence of God is making of this contest, "a great cause."

Without allowing themselves to be mystified by the clashing positions of our government, individuals in vast numbers, are dying for a great cause. Our petitions should present this cause to our rulers. Yours truly,

J. R. JOHNSON.

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION. The now famous resolution, introduced into the House, and passed by that body, at the late Extra Session of Congress, is as follows,

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital.

"That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

This—it will be perceived, is fully a pledge to let slavery alone, in the States—equivalent, in effect, to a pledge of slaveholding supremacy in North-America!

For what then, is the war?

WHAT THE WAR IS FOR. As an evidence of the truth of the "old saw" that "all the fools are not dead yet," men are occasionally found who, while they dare not openly and boldly avow their sympathies with the Secessionists, are ready on all occasions to excite prejudice against those who are struggling for the salvation of the Union, by turning up their noses, shaking their heads, and groaning over the awful revelation—vouchsafed only to themselves—that this an "Abolition war," a struggle for "the emancipation of the negroes!" They are like an insane man who seated upon the blazing rafters of a burning building, protesting against extinguishing the fire lest the rats escape, and swearing all the time that this is the grand objects of the efforts. They see nothing of the beauty and grandeur of the edifice, nothing of its costly furniture, nothing of the conveniences, the comforts and safety it affords, nothing but negroes. They have never yet been able to understand that the country is in any danger,—that its government is going to pieces. They can see no danger to anything but negroes. Poor souls! they are utterly overpowered by the sheen of the negro's sable hide.

They will learn, by-and-by, that this war is for the preservation of the country—that this is the first and last great necessity, and that whatever may stand in the way of that end will go down like grass before the mower's scythe. They may plead for the institution of slavery as Lot plead for Sodom, but it will take its chance with other things. Let no one pervert or mistake this language. This war was not commenced, nor has it been prosecuted, for the purpose alleged, any more than for the destruction of the forests of Virginia or the bridges of its rivers. If either stand in the way of success, they will be levelled by the terrible earnestness of the North, with as little ceremony and compunction as the sturdy farmer cuts down a patch of Canada thistles. The salvation of this Republic is a terrible necessity. The responsibility is upon us, and whatever may be necessary to the accomplishment of the result, will be done. We do not know that slavery will be among those things, and he must be a bold man who utters a prediction, but we firmly believe that if slavery must go down or our government be scattered in a thousand fragments, the people of the North, will make their election, and all the people, save here and there one who loves slavery better than everything else will say, amen.—*Aledo Record.*

Dispatches from Cincinnati, report a skirmish near Galleys, in the Kanawha Valley, on the 20th, between 4,000 rebels and the Eleventh Ohio. The rebels were driven back with fifty killed and a large loss of wounded, prisoners, and army stores. The Federal loss was slight. It is reported that O. Jennings Wise was captured.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODSELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important note, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

WOULD EMANCIPATION BE UNSAFE?

WOULD IT EXCITE TO MASSACRE AND DEEDS OF BARBARITY?

NUMBER II.

"And Pharaoh's servants said unto him, How long shall this man be a snare to us? Let the men go that they may serve the Lord their God:—Knowest thou not, yet that Egypt is destroyed?"—Ex. X. 7.

In our last, we narrated the confident predictions of massacres, and of horrid barbarity, which were employed to prevent the British act of emancipation in the West Indies, and also the signal falsification of those predictions a quarter of a century ago, together with the consequent silencing of all objections against the safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation, from that date to the present.

We have now to quote and to consider the very remarkable utterances in which that old and long exploded absurdity has recently been attempted to be revived, in excuse of the folly and wickedness of the American people and government, in delaying to emancipate the slaves, at a time when the judgments of God, (as manifestly as in the day of the Egyptian Pharaoh) are being poured out upon us for refusing to let the people go, and when, even in the eye of worldly prudence and common sense, the military and political necessity of speedy emancipation, to the longer maintenance of our nationality, is becoming too plain to escape notice, too pressing not to excite anxious solicitude and conversation among the people in general.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* of July 19, has an article commencing as follows:

A WAR FOR EMANCIPATION.

"The Rev. Mr. Channing, at the meeting of the Divinity School at Harvard this week, and one of our foreign correspondents (who, we may say, is Dr. Cheever,) in a letter in this sheet, assert that the reason why so many of the English people turn a cold shoulder to the North is, that we have not made our war a war of emancipation. Both these gentlemen are men of intelligence, truthfulness and disinterested purpose, and both, having lived for some time in England, may be regarded as competent judges in a matter of fact; but, with all deference to their superior judgments and superior opportunities, we feel bound to say that they have mistaken the motives of the British mind."

The *Post* proceeds to argue—a point we are not now concerned to discuss,—that the backwardness of the English people to espouse our cause is owing to other reasons than our backwardness to emancipate. What we have to do with now, is the manifest and avowed unwillingness of the *Evening Post* to emancipate, and its professed reasons for that unwillingness. Says the *Post*,

What would a war for emancipation be? Let us answer in the words of the last number of the *London Economist*, whose article, by the way, is another proof of the error into which Messrs. Channing and Cheever have fallen. It says:

"Conceive for a moment what a general slave insurrection, if it could be excited, means, and would involve. In six of the States, (South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,) the slaves form on an average half the population; the percentage ranges from 43 to 57. In many portions of these States there are ten negroes to one man. On many plantations, isolated and separated from all assistance by miles, there are fifty slaves to one overseer. In other States the disproportion between the two races is much less, or is reversed. In many provinces the whites are three to one; in cities and whole dis-

tricts there are ten to one. The instant a servile war broke out, or became imminent, the frenzy of alarm would seize one race, and the frenzy of vengeance would seize the other. The barbarism of savage life and the barbarism of civilised life would be let loose upon each other. Where the blacks decidedly preponderated they would massacre the whites. Where the whites decidedly preponderated they would massacre the blacks. This would not be the worst: much would go before massacre, and much would accompany it. We have already from time to time had glimpses and warnings of what would happen. The women would be outraged; the men would be tortured; both victims and criminals would be burnt alive. What has happened on a small scale before would happen on a great scale then. It would speedily become a war of extermination; and who can doubt which race would succumb? But before this point was reached—at the first rumor of an intention on the part of the Northerners to emancipate and raise the slaves, every fetter would be doubled, every stripe would be multiplied by ten. Mistrust and terror would goad the slaveowners and their overseers to the wildest excesses of severity, and might thus even expedite the menaced outbreak and the fearful retribution. Words cannot paint the state of affairs that would prevail throughout the entire South, the moment slaves and slaveholders became aware that the negro population were to be summoned to the field as combatants and arbiters of the strife. We only ask two questions to those who either suggest or contemplate such a proceeding. Could any object, or any result, justify those who brought about such a hideous Saturnalia of atrocity and crime? And could those whose friends and fellow citizens had suffered such outrages as we have hinted at, ever, for generations to come, forget those who had let loose the nameless horrors upon them and theirs? On what terms could those who had called out four million of slaves to wreak their vengeance on their former masters, and those who had undergone that vengeance, ever again unite in one commonwealth, or become citizens even of one empire? There are injuries which nature cannot forgive; she would cease to be Nature if she did."

The *Post* resumes:

"Well may this writer predict that 'American madness will never reach a pitch like this;' nevertheless, we are told that unless we do go mad with the enormity of hallucination to which the fury of the French revolution would be a mere midsummer phrensy, we cannot expect the full and cordial sympathy of Englishmen. Unless we bring upon our whole society a stupendous ruin; unless we sacrifice thousands of millions of property, arm the white and black classes against each other, and deluge the land in blood for five or ten years, these British philanthropists will turn away from us and our war, as Aminadab Sleek turns away from the widow, with an awful grimace and a sanctimonious snuffle, that 'it's not in our line.' But that is a slander upon British philanthropy, as it is upon British common sense."

Here, then, we have a reproduction, first in the *London Economist*, (of whose antecedents we are not informed,) next in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, of anti-slavery reputation—of all the old exploded predictions of horrors, consequent upon the emancipation of slaves—just as though reason and religion, nature and revelation, philosophy and common sense, divine prophecy and universal history, with super-added experiment before our own eyes, in our own day, had not unitedly put to shame those predictions, and for a quarter of a century, silenced them.

Every one understands, of course, that no such "general slave insurrection" as is therein described, or in fact, any insurrection at all, has been proposed or advocated by any one, but only a recognition of all the people of the United States, as subjects and citizens, and an invitation to them all, who are loyal, to assist in putting down the rebellion!

Yet the *Post* proceeds to say:

"Every fair-minded Englishman who contemplates this war in its causes, or its probable effects, will speedily arrive at two conclusions: the first is that the emancipation of slaves is not a work for armies in time of war, but for statesmen in time of peace. The advance of numerous troops into a slaveholding community will of itself set free many bondmen; but the season for the wise, safe and just disposal of a question of such magnitude will be when the whole comes to be adjusted among the terms of future settlement. Secondly, this war, though not a war directly aimed at the release of the slave, must indirectly work out the result in many ways. It is a trial for mastery between the free principles of Northern society, and those of slave society, and if the former triumph, as they unquestionably will, a tremendous reformation will be effected, though the word slavery is never more uttered. Free society carries with it the purifying streams,—the presses, the school-houses, the churches, the respect for the law and human rights—which will inevitably cleanse the foul and stagnant pool, without violence, bloodshed and wrong."

Just as though our statesmen did not control our armies! Just as though emancipated slaves, enrolled in armies un-

der the Government, could not even more easily be restrained from excesses, if disposed to commit them, than in the absence of armies, in time of peace! Just as though a national emancipation were not the best—the only sure preventive of servile commotions! Just as though, in our present exigencies, (even if it were not morally wrong to delay emancipation,) we could afford to fight the rebels without the help of all the loyal inhabitants, leaving the status of the loyal, to be settled by negotiation with the rebels afterwards, as though the latter only were to be respected as citizens! Just as though the war could be so conducted as neither to emancipate, nor to hinder emancipation. Just as though, at present, the Government was not, by its generals, sending back fugitives into slavery, proclaiming its readiness to assist in putting down insurrections of slaves, under the Federal flag, on condition that the masters will haul down the Confederate flag. Just as though it were honest, in the apologists of such a policy, to pretend a design to effect emancipation, by a "future settlement" with the rebels. Just as though there were or could be "any trial for mastery, between the free principles of Northern society, and those of slave society," while both together, even in a state of war with each other, were united with each other in keeping the slaves in subjection! Just as if "free society, free presses, free school-houses, free churches, respect for law and human rights," could possibly be carried an inch into Southern territory, without previous, or at least, a simultaneous abolition of slavery!

Up to the hour that the British Government decreed West India emancipation, the predictions, and even the threats of the planters, of a "war of extermination between the races," equalled anything now uttered by the *London Economist*, endorsed by the *Post*. But, even in the absence of an army to enforce it, the law went into immediate and peaceful effect. To say that, with our superior advantages and in time of war, emancipation could not be with safety proclaimed, is equivalent to saying that it could not be, at any other time.

In time of peace, the theory of John Quincy Adams has been prevalent, that a national emancipation could only be effected in time of war. And now, as the nation and the world are just beginning to look to the government for some realization of the promise of that theory, behold, the *Evening Post* discovers that it can be done with safety, only in time of peace, when, according to the theory of the Constitution, held by the *Post*, in common with politicians in general, the National Government lacks the power. Neither in peace then, nor in war, is there to be any time for liberating the slaves, because, forsooth, it cannot be done without exciting the slaves to deeds of rapine and blood!

Truly, abolitionists are called upon to revive their obsolete literature, to reprint THOME and KIMBALL's collection of testimonies, and flood the country anew, with the facts and the arguments. Mrs. Child, and Mr. Lewis Tappan, have each, quite opportunely, given to the world, brief statements of the facts; but the entire volume of the evidences should be reproduced and circulated.

The need of this will be the more apparent, when it is considered that not only the *N. Y. Evening Post*, but after it, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the *N. Y. Independent* of August first, (a remarkable coincidence, as being the anniversary of West India emancipation) has lent her influential name to the same fallacious objections. Of this, we shall speak in another number.

UNDER BONDS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

THAT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

The loan of 150,000,000 to the Government, by the Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, we regard a most important affair:—not so much because it furnishes that vast sum for the immediate wants of the Government, though this is important—not so much because it encourages the people, and inspires confidence, at home and abroad, though that is still more important.

The real, though unthought of value of the negotiation, under an overruling Providence, will, we trust, strike deeper than all this.

The one hundred and fifty millions will suffice to carry on the war only one hundred and fifty days, which will reach but to about the middle of January, when, if the war continues, as it is likely to do, there will be as much more wanted for the next five months.

By that time, if not sooner, the necessity of striking directly at slavery in order to put down the rebellion will have become evident to every body. The only way to make the one hundred and fifty million debt secure will be to abolish slavery; so that the capitalists of Wall Street, State Street and Chestnut Street, and with them the conservatives of all our cities and the whole country will be radical abolitionists, of course.

When that loan was negotiated between the Secretary of the Treasury and the principal money men and Banking institutions of the country, the two great contracting parties, all unwittingly and unconsciously, pledged themselves mutually and interchangeably to each other, to the country, to the world, to universal humanity and to its Divine author, and put themselves under bonds, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for the abolition of American slavery.

A higher than any human power, we trust, will hold them to the redemption of the bond.

POST OFFICE STAMPS.

Our friends in the country should be apprized that the Government has issued new descriptions of Post Office stamps, and the old stamps now in use, must be, in due season, exchanged for them, at the several post offices, or they will be refused, and become a dead loss. Some of the Post Offices are already supplied with the new stamps, and others are not. The citizens of Williamsburgh for example, were notified, one day this week, through the papers, that they must exchange their old stamps for new ones within four or five days, after which they would be refused. Not one half the citizens probably, will see the notice. We offered ours at the New York office, the next day, and were told that the new ones were not yet received at that office, and they could not tell when they would have them. Some day they will come, and, perhaps, be advertised. And those who do not happen to see the advertisement, will lose the opportunity of exchanging them. So it will be, we fear, all over the country, as it was, once before. We remember, that, when the old five cent stamps went out of use, many persons got caught with them in that way. The loss amounted to a large sum in all, and fell upon many who could ill afford it. Whether the Government or some of its agents, profited by the shave, we cannot tell. In either case, we think the operation rather a sharp one, and advise the public to be on their guard. Every holder of P. O. stamps should use them, or enquire of his Post Master for the new ones, at least once or twice a week, till he gets them; unless he makes it a point to read every word of every newspaper printed in the country. This reminds us to add that, on the former occasion alluded to, the advertisement for a whole county, required, in some instances, that the stamps be presented at the Post office in the County seat, which placed it beyond the power of many to exchange them before forfeited.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* says that several presses in that State are in the pay of the Confederates, and are advocating secession. Among these, it names the (Trenton?) *True American*, and Newark *Evening Journal*.

Prisoners Enslaved.—"Star of the West."—It will be remembered that when the "Star of the West" was captured by the Rebels, two or more colored men on board were said to have been enslaved. Afterward, the account was contradicted by Rebel "authorities." The original account, nevertheless, turns out to have been true. One of the colored men, after having been enslaved, found means to escape; has returned to Brooklyn, and relates the particulars of his enslavement.

Presentments for Treason.—The Grand Jurors for the Southern District of New York, have presented to the U. S. Circuit Court for that District, the facts, that

"There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging rebels, now in arms, against the Federal Government, by expressing sympathy and agreement with them.

"These papers are:—The NEW YORK DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE; THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS; THE DAILY AND WEEKLY DAY BOOK; THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL—all published in the city of New York—and THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EAGLE, published in the city of Brooklyn."

The Jury ask the advice of the Court thereon. The conduct of these disloyal papers is, of course, condemned and abhorred by all loyal men; but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the Court that it is also subject to indictment and condign punishment.

All which is respectfully presented.

CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

Signed by all the Grand Jurors.

Thomas J. Serrall, a cotton merchant of New Orleans, who arrived in the Persia, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, on charge of being a bearer of secession dispatches. Two hundred thousand dollars, supposed to be a portion of a Southern loan, was found on his person.

President Lincoln yesterday issued his proclamation, declaring all the States controlled by the rebels in a state of insurrection, pronouncing all commerce with them unlawful, and announcing the confiscation of all goods and vessels or vehicles conveying them into or out of those States, and of all vessels owned therein which may be found at sea or in any United States port. All marshals, etc., are enjoined to vigilance and severity in enforcing the proclamation. The embargo is as stringent and comprehensive as anything can be, and is grounded on the indisputable jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States over its own ports and coasts. "Breaking the blockade" may therefore be considered as "played out."

Gen. McClellan yesterday proclaimed the most rigorous blockade of the army lines, revoking all existing passes, and cutting off all communications with the Virginia side by the strictest regulations.

From Missouri we learn that Ben McCulloch is really dead, having, as already reported, been killed in the recent battle. The total loss on our side in that fight is ascertained to be not more than 400 in killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel expected to reach Rolla on Friday. He had not been molested on the way.—*Tribune*.

The Fortress Monroe Telegraph Mystery.—The telegraph wire supposed to be a part of a line of Rebel communication from Fortress Monroe to Fox Hill, was a portion of our submarine wire across Mill Creek, broken by fishermen in weighing anchor.—*Cor. Tribune*.

Fiendish Acts of the Enemy.—We find this statement in the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*:

"We learn that some time last week two men from the First District went over to Camp Bone to look around, and, perhaps, with the intention of joining the Confederate army. Not liking the appearance of things there they were about to leave, but were informed they could not return. They were blindfolded, and would have been shot, but for the interference of the colonel in command. These men, one of them named Jones, a man of family, were then taken over into Graves county, and blindfolded and shot. One died immediately, and the other lingered thirty-six hours, and although his wife was near him, she was not permitted to administer to his suffering. He lay in the sun, where shot, until death came to his relief. Can any Sepoy surpass in cruelty and inhumanity such conduct as this? There is the most trustworthy authority for this statement."

MONDAY, Aug. 19.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 18.—The statement in this correspondence, several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurances of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given; thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows: To the Governor of the State of —:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to, or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Why, in consideration of the threatening aspect of the rebel forces for weeks past, the above order has been so long delayed, we, the uninitiated, are, of course, unable to conjecture. Let us hope, however, that it will prove to have been all in good season.

Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, is inflaming the Southern public with a rumor that President Lincoln, before the fall of Fort Sumter, was almost or quite, "resolved that Maj. Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish" in order to "excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery." This shows that Gov. Pickens well understands the advantage that a "war of extermination against slavery" would give to the North, and that he fears nothing so much as such a war.

The Capitalists and the President.—At the close of the late session, in this city, of the Bank officers of the cities of New York Boston and Philadelphia. and after they had effected the negotiation whereby they placed \$50,000,000 in the hands of the government for the prosecution of the war, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States, its confident expectation that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of the administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war."

A copy of this resolution, signed by the President and the Secretary, was directed to be sent to the President of the United States, and, no doubt, this has been done.

The above recited action of the Capitalists of the country is remarkable, not only for its delicacy but for its significance.—*N. Y. Times*.

If the President should issue a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, inviting them to volunteer against the rebels, might he not truthfully say that he was but acting in the wisest manner, to comply with the wishes of the Capitalists?

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President. Goods to the value of about \$5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction, and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is also stated that the man having charge of the goods, has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. Scott yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburg, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. McClellan, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades. This order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.—*Times*.

Mr. Jefferson Davis under the authority of Confederate legislation of course, has issued a proclamation ordering all residents in the seceded States, who do not recognize the Confederacy, to depart within forty days, under pain of being "condemned as aliens and enemies." The purpose of this order must be to operate on the Union population of East Tennessee; for, as we are advised, all opposition to the despotism of the Confederate rebels has been thoroughly crushed out, long since, in every other part of the South. But in East Tennessee the opposition to the rebel rule was too formidable to be suppressed by the usual means of mob violence. Not only large communities, but entire counties and districts, were unanimously faithful to the old Union, and resolved to know no other allegiance.—*Id.*

The Secretary of State has just issued an order directing that no person shall leave the country for any foreign port without a passport countersigned by the Secretary of State; nor shall any person be permitted to land from abroad unless provided with the proper passport, after a reasonable time has been given for the fact of such requirement to be known in the country from which such persons come.

"A voice from the Administration." Under this head, The World publishes a speech of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addressed to several thousands of citizens, at Providence R. I.—from which we extract the following.

"The minds of the people of the South have been deceived

by the artful representations of demagogues, who have assured them that the people of the North were determined to bring the power of this government to bear upon them for the purpose of crushing out this institution of slavery. I ask you, is there any truth in this charge? Has the government of the United States, in any single instance, by any one solitary act, interfered with the institutions of the South? No, not one.

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day. But, my friends, during the last summer, when the great political contest was raging throughout the land—then it was that designing and dishonest men, for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish scheme, appealed to the prejudices of the southern people, denouncing those who supported Mr. Lincoln as abolitionists—as men who would disregard the constitutional rights of the South, and transcend the powers of the government. Excited by these iniquitous appeals, they were ready to take arms to prevent the inauguration of that President whom a majority of the people had declared to be the man of their choice.

"My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this administration since its commencement, and I tell you to-night that you can not find in South Carolina a man more anxious religiously and scrupulously to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to slavery, than Abraham Lincoln.

"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to settle these domestic matters according to their own choice and the exigencies which the times may present.

"But, my friends, with all these sacrifices you have not yet done enough. Your country demands from you more sacrifices. With overwhelming force the enemy is upon us. Perhaps while I am speaking, he is thundering at the gates of your capital. If they gain possession of that, they think they will destroy your nationality. I trust the patriotic men of Rhode Island are not satisfied with the efforts they have made. Requisitions have been received from the War Department for more troops. Let them be ready. If they could start this very hour they would not be one hour too soon. For I tell you your country requires them at this very moment.

"Men of Rhode Island put on your armor, and rush to the capital to defend it. It is this hour in danger, menaced by an overpowering force. Prompt as you may be, you may be too late; you have not a moment to lose. If you love your country and the institutions under which you have prospered and the liberty which has made you the admiration of the world, come forward at this moment and show your devotion to it by making sacrifices necessary to maintain it."

The italics are as we find them, in *The World*, where it appears without comment, that Journal, doubtless, approving the course of the Government! Has "the Almighty any attributes that could take sides with us, in such a contest?"

It is very remarkable that this urgent appeal for immediate help, was made to the citizens of Rhode Island, by the Secretary of the Interior, three days previous to the date of the requisition from the Secretary of War!—If the former was not precipitate, was not the latter dilatory?

From Europe. News of the battle of Bull's Run was received on Sunday, 4th. It caused a profound sensation. Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool News-Room.

Mr. Russell's letter to *The Times* was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic, and disgraceful to men in uniform, not soldiers.

The *Times* editorially, says the victory was a complete one. The Union army lost all, even the military honor and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The *Daily News* denounces *The Times'* criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on Parisian opinion in favor of the Secessionists.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's Speech was read by commission. The speech says our

foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for happy results. She says of American affairs: "The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties."—*Tribune*.

On the last day of the session, Lord Palmerston stated his views on the question. He said in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port but if he lets one vessel in, his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a National cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.—*Times*.

TUESDAY, 30th.

A rumor from Guadeloupe, of the capture of the Privateer Sumpter, is in circulation, but needs to be confirmed.

The Privateer Jeff Davis has made further captures.

The new oath prescribed by act of Congress was administered to-day to the heads of bureaus and clerks in the Treasury Department.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point, this morning. Lieut. C. C. Church is acting as Adjutant-General. The presence of Gen. Wool is already having a good effect upon the troops.

The destination of Gen. Butler, who gives up the charge of Fortress Monroe to Gen. Wool, is not yet known.

From Gen. Banks' Command. Sandy Hook, Monday, Aug. 19.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day, 300 rebel cavalry came down to the landing at the ferry. Two companies of Gordon's Second Massachusetts Regiment fired and the rebels retreated. It is known that two were killed and five wounded. Our troops were unhurt.

The rebels are still on the outskirts at Harper's Ferry, watching the movements of our troops.

Col. Gordon's regiment is on guard at Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia, Monday Aug. 19.—Pierce Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New-York this evening, en route for Fort Hamilton.

The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the arrests of Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China; George M. Wharton, late United States District Attorney; Charles Brown, Ex-Collector of the Port, and David Solomon. It is stated that Butler's arrest was caused by intercepted letters giving information to the enemy.

Jefferson City, Sunday, Aug. 18.—While Col. Segel's Fifth Missouri Reserve Corps, and Col. Worthington's Fifth Iowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms, by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops.

Trenton, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.—Messengers bring information that Col. Hecker, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 rebels, near Fredericksburgh, early yesterday morning, and captured all their camp equipage, and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken.

Gen. Prentiss has arrived and taken command of all the forces in this second.

"Gerrit Smith on the War."—In addition to his article in the *Tribune* and his Letter to Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Smith has written a sharp and able reproof to the New York State Democratic Committee, for their having declined the overtures for unity made to them by the New York State Republican Committee.

"George Wilkes" writes from Washington to the *N. Y. Times*, complaining of the inefficiency of the Government; and demanding a new Cabinet, intimating that the present Cabinet is already suspected of treason; adding that "the Democracy who have given up their all to save their country, will not be led into defeat by Lincoln," and complaining that they have not their "share of representation in the Cabinet." This smacks quite as much of partizanship as of patriotism.

Fugitive Slaves.—A letter from St. Mary's county, Maryland, dated August 15, says:

There is quite a rush to our shore of the blacks from Virginia. On Tuesday morning last, a batteau, in which were ten likely negroes, was stranded on Cornfield Point. They got safe to land, and were taken up by the neighborhood patrol, and last night, I believe, they were taken back to Virginia. Is not this a law of Congress recently passed? Virginia, which was so sensitive about losing a single fugitive slave that she joined in this unnatural rebellious war, is now having her negroes escaping by hundreds.

Gen. Fremont on Fugitive Slaves.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10, 1861.

To SAM'L. T. GLOVER, esq.—Sir: I am instructed by Major-General Fremont to say to you in reference to the two slaves that were taken from certain "Union men" in the northwestern portion of the State, by Col. Turchin of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, that portion of the State being then and now in a state of insurrection, the slaves having been brought to this city with the regiment, afterward detained in the Arsenal, and afterward escaped beyond recovery; and most of the circumstances occurring before their arrival in this city, that he would suggest to the claimants of the slaves, that they prove their claim and the fair value of the slaves, as well as their own position as open, active friends of the General Government, having all property affirmed to before some legal authority; that said documents be transmitted to him, when he will forward them to the Government at Washington, with his recommendation that the claim be paid. And he further desires me to say that he cannot consent that this should be considered as a precedent for the settlement of similar cases where the circumstances may materially differ.

Very respectfully, E. W. DAVIS,
Captain and Secretary.

The proposed Division of Virginia.—The Attorney-General, Mr. Edward Bates, has given a written opinion against the Constitutionality of the proposed division, and approving the organization, at Wheeling, of a new government for the whole State, in place of the traitor government.

In a State Convention, in session at Wheeling, Mr. Ritchie took the same ground, and said—

"That the slavery question must come up in the formation or adoption of a Constitution, and this would not only create controversy in Congress, but bring about a divided sentiment among our own people, which must result very disastrously. The present reorganized State Government would have to be abrogated, and the people of a portion of the State left without any government whatever. Such a movement must at this time tend to weaken the strength of the General Government and retard the restoration of the Union."

From this, it would seem that the proposed division is opposed, lest a new Constitution should have to be formed, and the slavery question get introduced.

WEDNESDAY, 31st.

From Washington there is little additional news this morning, in respect to the apprehended attack of the rebels. The *N. Y. Times* says:

The *Baltimore Exchange*, the leading secession organ of that city, publishes a letter from Washington, of which this is the concluding paragraph:

"No one here believes for a moment that it is any part of the Confederate plan to attack the intrenchments and defenses opposite Washington—least of all, to attack the Capital directly. They appreciate too intelligently the force of Northern sentiment on this point. Such a demonstration, if ever contemplated, has doubtless been long since abandoned."

The *N. Y. Times* "agrees with the *Baltimore Exchange* that the attack will not be made." Perhaps it will not; but we cannot think the *Baltimore Exchange* very reliable authority on that point. It is just such a statement as that journal would like to have believed, if it knew the attack were about to be made.

The response of the people to the recent call of the War Department for Volunteers to proceed to Washington is most cheering. From this city it is probable that eight regiments will move during the week, including the Anderson Zouaves, the Long Island Volunteers, N. Y. Chasseurs, Cameron Rifles, Ira Harris Guard, Lincoln Cavalry, Washington Grays, and the 55th Regiment—Garde Lafayette. From Massachusetts, five regiments are to go this week. Ten companies went from Trenton, N. J., yesterday. A battery of artillery, consisting of six pieces and 156 men, from Hudson County, N. J., also went yesterday. In Washington, the best feeling prevails, and all the soldiers are impatient for the threatened approach of the enemy. Ample precautions are taken to guard against surprise, and to frustrate the plans of the Rebels.

It is said that Johnston and Beauregard have been re-enforced since the battle of Bull Run by from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that Yorktown, Norfolk, and Richmond have been stripped of troops to menace the Capital and Maryland.—*Tribune*.

From Missouri, the accounts, since the death of Gen. Lyon, indicate great energy, activity, and hopefulness, on the part of the rebels.

Gen. Price, according to intelligence received in Jefferson City, has already occupied Warsaw, Bolivar and Ocolo with detachments of his command; and Warrensburg, Johnson, Georgetown and Sedalia, in Pettis County, have been taken possession of by Secessionists, under Col. Staples. Considerable bodies of men are also leaving the Northern counties and pushing southward to join the State forces. Gen. Price has issued a proclamation at Springfield, in which he claims the

result of the recent battle as a glorious victory for the Rebel Army.—*Times*.

The *Richmond Dispatch* intimates that the rebel forces are not mustering for the capture of such small game as Washington and Baltimore. They are to seize upon the larger and wealthier cities of Philadelphia and New York. There can be no doubt that the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and the New York Custom House and Banks, have been, for a long time, hopefully coveted by the Rebels, and that they are counting upon their Northern Confederates, eager to share with them the plunder. The "Knights of the Golden Circle," a secret military order, numbering, according to some accounts, hundreds of thousands of members, is doubtless relied upon for this service, whenever the mystic signal shall be given.

Western Virginia.—The Wheeling, Va., Convention yesterday adopted the ordinance creating a new State. This includes 39 counties, and provides that certain adjoining counties may join it in case a majority of the people agree. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the question to the people. This election will take place on the 24th of October.—*Tribune*.

This is, apparently, a movement toward organizing a new State without slavery. How the Federal Administration will treat the movement, now that it is inaugurated, remains to be determined. We have seen that Mr. Attorney-General Bates disavowed it before hand, whether in concert with the Cabinet is not known.

The Committee appointed to examine into the matter of disloyal employees of the Government at Washington, will today report the names of more than 100 untrue Department Clerks.—*Tribune*.

From the *Cincinnati papers* we learn that a man was recently arrested in that city on a charge of treason, and that, among other papers, was a letter from Hon. Jesse D. Bright, introducing the bearer to Jeff. Davis, and stating that he visited Richmond for the purpose of exhibiting an improved firearm.—*Id.*

THURSDAY, 22d.

It is believed that the new legislature of Kentucky will depose Governor Magoffin, and request Senators Breckinridge and Powell to resign. The government is now sending arms into East Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The continued alarms about designs of the insurgents against the Capital are now declared by gentlemen in quarters, to be fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject.

It is said that the rains have so swollen the Potomac that the Rebel troops cannot, at present, cross over into Maryland as they had intended.

There are rumors of a "negro insurrection in Orange County, Virginia, set on by a negro preacher."

FRIDAY, 23d.

HARPER'S FERRY &c.—There is a rumor, not generally credited, that Gen. Banks had withdrawn his army from its position contiguous to Harper's Ferry, and that this withdrawal had been immediately followed by the re-occupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels under Gen. Johnston, and the crossing of the Potomac by a portion of his command.

A further rumor is that Gen. Banks, with his command, has actually crossed the Potomac and advanced to Winchester, which place he had taken possession of, notwithstanding the opposition of a rebel force of four thousand men.—*Times*.

These reports are from Philadelphia, but are not accredited at Washington.

WHERE WILL THEY STRIKE?—While the rumors in Washington—created and circulated by the disloyal portion of the population, and resting upon the private information they are supposed to possess—point to an attack by the insurgents upon the capital, either directly, or indirectly by a sudden movement into Maryland, it is not unlikely that these rumors are intended to cover a real movement of the insurgent forces against General Rosencrans, who now commands in Western Virginia, and whose army is, we fear, so situated that it will not be easy to come to his aid with fresh forces, if the enemy should attack with a greatly superior force, as he is wisely in the habit of doing.—*Post*.

Secession is still rampant in Baltimore, even in face of the Federal troops.

The Rebels, it is believed, are getting supplies from the Northern States, by way of the West Indies.

Ben McCulloch is not dead after all—at least, so we infer from the fact that a proclamation has been issued to the people of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State,

that his sole motive in coming at the head of an army, is to make war upon Northern foes, and to drive the National troops out.

TRAITORS IN NEW YORK.—The *Post* says: We have seen a printed circular, which has been distributed among merchants and importers, calling their attention to certain Custom-house brokers, who may be seen daily at the service desk, and who are represented to be traitors.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—A fugitive slave was arrested yesterday, near Rockville, Maryland, by order of Secretary Cameron, and returned to his master.—*Post*.

The *Times* discredits the above statement on the ground of its "inconsistency" with the late order of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler. We hope the *Times* is incorrect, but dare not accept the argument drawn from its "inconsistency" as conclusive. By this logic we should have to doubt whether there be any Federal Administration, or any such paper as the *Times*.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The National Intelligencer has advices, received by way of Kentucky, to the effect that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and that the commanders of the enemy's forces also intend to make an offensive movement in the Cheat Mountain pass in Virginia.

SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.—The circulation of the New York Daily News, has been suppressed by the United States authorities in Philadelphia.

The last issue of the Christian Observer, of Philadelphia, was also seized for an article attacking the government.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

OUR BABY.

Little feet pattering
Over the floor,
Little face peeping
In at the door.

Little hands in mischief,
Busy as a bee,
Little voice crowing
In babyish glee.

Little eyes a-beaming
With Heaven's own blue,
Little cheeks tinted
With rose-bud hue.

Little April dashes,
But rainbows reveal;
For babies have no sorrows
But "cackle" can heal.

Innocent baby-heart,
Throbbing with joy,
Is our little sunbeam—
Our birdie—our boy!

O, may that little heart
Sometime o'erflow,
With a joy born of heaven,
Unknown here below.

O, may those tiny feet
Sometime have trod
The path to the Home
Of our Father—our God;

And those sweet azure eyes
Reflect that love
Which is all the light
Of Heaven above.

L.G.

THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly chid,
Repine not at the rising sigh;
Who, if he might, would always bid
The breast be still, the chest be dry!

How little of ourselves we know
Before a grief the heart has felt!
The lessons that we learn of woe
May brace the mind, as well as melt.

The energies too stern for mirth,
The reach of thought, the strength of will,
Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,
Through blight and blast their course fulfil.

Love's perfect triumph never crown'd
The hope unchequered by a pang;
The gaudiest wreaths with thorns unbound,
And Sappho wept before she sang.

Tears at each sweet emotion flow;
They wait on pity's gentle claim,

On admiration's fervid glow,
On piety's seraphic flame.

'Tis only when it mourns and fears,
The loaded spirit feels forgiven;
And through the midst of falling tears
We catch the clearest glimpse of heaven.
Earl of Carlisle.

PEARLS.

Many beautiful things lie out of sight! Nature is very careful of her valuables, and doesn't spread her jewels in the sun. Pebbles, not pearls, are strewn on the sea sands; dew-drops, not diamonds, glisten in the flowers. Delicious days die peacefully, one after another, in the depths of the forest; moonbeams kiss lovingly the brows of the lonesome mountains. And Grace learns the lesson from Nature. She hides her humble hearts in quiet places, and looks not in palaces for the purest lives. Her pearls are in the shell, and there, for wise purposes, she lets them rest, knowing, all the while, that her inventory of treasures is greater than the world is apt to think. The corner-stones and boulders, the strong pillars and polished shafts, stand out in unmistakable proportions, but the gems are laid away in caskets till the time shall come to set them one by one, for the adorning of the eternal temples. All honor to patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs,—to the long line of "living epistles, known and read of all men,"—to those who have "wept between the porch and the altar;" but just now, a message to the little ones, the hidden ones, the patient ones—the pearls.

When a Jericho is to be laid in the dust, give us the trumpets of rams' horns; but when babes are taught to lisp their prayers, we hark for the coming of the cadences which dwell on the lips of mothers. All heroes are not in mail, but brave hearts look out, sometimes, from patient eyes; and now and then we cross the even path of some lowly and saintly life, wrought out amid such adverse circumstances, we and know we have carelessly stumbled upon a precious stone the Master himself is polishing.

Great deeds and little, as we rank them in our short-sighted calculations, may stand in inverse relations when the recording angel makes out the celestial estimate of human action. The less may be the greater, and the greater may be the less. Heaven's scale of measurement may be ours turned upside down; for there are lives of which no earthly note is taken, and whose story the world would not think worth the telling, into whose details angels delight to enter—hearts so sanctified by suffering and pain that they have grown pure as the sea shells, and the fore-casting of the "new song" is continually murmuring in them.

Then dispise not the day nor the life of little things. Are you weary, my sister, that a week's duties are such trivial nothings, (at least in your own eyes;) that the six sunsets drop one after another, and you can point to nothing great—only stitches, perhaps? You have rocked the cradle, dressed dolls, builded block-houses, mended broken toys, helped the "little ones" in their "so hard" lessons, taught each a verse for the Sabbath-school, and here it is Saturday night! The babes are in bed at last, and you sit wearily down and think, as you plunge into that pile of mending, What is my life worth to the world—a week and nothing brought to pass—nothing? But wait. All unconsciously to yourself, perhaps, you have stamped those little duties with such a sweet patience, that in the eyes of him "who seeth not as man seeth," you have made them as sacred as the last devotions of a martyr at the stake.

Jesus knows he has been glorified in these bits of labor, that they are clippings of a jewel to be worn in his own crown, that you have faithfully finished all you were called upon to do, and that the life you are living can never be worthless as long as it is so in harmony with his holy will.

Then cease to mourn that you are a pearl instead of a pillar. Remember that the alabaster box of ointment might have been sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor, and the world would have thought well of it; but Mary was content to break it over the feet of her blessed Lord, and it was enough for her that he should say, "Well done."

Are you tempted to murmur, my brother, that wearisome days and nights are appointed unto you—that your place in the vineyard of the Lord, a place that seemed to need you, perhaps, should be so early vacant? Perhaps you are being sick, to the glory of God.

A servant of Christ, and a pillar in the church of which he was a member, was once laid aside from active duty during a powerful revival, and his voice was sadly missed in the place of prayer—a friend calling to see him lamented the fact, and denominated it, in a complaining tone, “a mysterious providence.” Looking up with a sweet smile, the invalid answered, “My part is to lie here and cough.”

The world did not know that it held such a miracle of grace in its bosom, but think you not that cough was eloquent in heaven?

Again the pillar was made a pearl, and Christ and the angels could understand why. The best of us feel most keenly that we make but wretched work of living, and are sometimes tempted to believe that we might better our lives, if God would better our circumstances.

We must learn to live where we are, and be content. Heavy blows strike our foundation stones, but gems are polished, little by little. Christ knows where his material lies for the heavenly building. He will need it all. Everything is preparing beforehand in this work-shop of earth—the gold and silver, the brass and iron and precious stones, so that, as in the building of Solomon's temple, there shall be no sound of the hammer heard while in the last great day the Divine Architect is fitting the various parts of his work together. And when to crown the whole with a perfect beauty, he collects and sets the jewels, he will not leave out the pearls.—*Independent*.

SHAKING OUT THE REEF.

BY THE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

On the wide ocean, between us and India, the winds blow for weeks in one direction. Then the ship moves on day and night, safely, rapidly, and pleasantly. A sea captain has been heard to say that he has sailed his ship six weeks, without altering a sail. These are called the “Trade Winds.”

“I will tell you a fact about drinking,” said a noble old sea captain. “And I tell you, boys, that when people say ‘it don't hurt anybody to drink, if they don't drink too much,’ they don't know what they are talking about. There is no such thing as drinking spirits, without drinking too much. When I used to sail to India, and got into the trade winds, I used to put all the sails on my ship which she could possibly bear. But I noticed a curious fact.—Every morning about eleven o'clock, I used to go down into my cabin and take a horn of brandy. Before going down, I would cast my eye over the ship to see that every sail was full, and every rope taut. She was under all the sail she could safely carry. On coming up out of the cabin, having taken my brandy, it always seemed as if the ship was sailing too slow, and the winds had fallen. Then I would cry, ‘up there, lads, and shake out that reef.’—For about thirty minutes, my poor ship would stagger under the new press of sail. By that time, when my brandy began to subside, I found she was under too heavy a pressure, the winds seemed to blow harder, and again I would shout ‘up there, lads, and clew up that reef.’ So I found it day after day, and was utterly unable to account for the lull in the wind just about that hour. But one day, I was unwell, and omitted my brandy, and overheard my cook, black as Cæsar, say, ‘Captain drink no brandy to-day—guess no shake out reef!’ Then I understood all! From that time I dropt my brandy, and there was no change in the sails of my ship. I drank moderately, and yet it was too much and it would not have been strange, if I had lost my ship in consequence. I tell you, boys, there is no such thing as drinking, without drinking too much!”

It's even so. We don't know but a little about it. Many a ship-master has felt cold or hot, tired or sleepy, vexed or troubled, and has gone to the bottle, gained courage to be rash, “shaken out the reef,” till his ship was dashed on the rocks, or swamped in the seas.

Many a physician has been worn down by labors and anxieties, his nerves weak, and his mind wavering, and has gone to the bottle and thus he “shakes out the reef”—is rash in dealing his powerful medicines, and he loses his patients, loses self-reliance, and the confidence of the community, and he loses practice and character, and is ruined.

Many a merchant drinks a little, feels more confidence, makes bargains when thus stimulated—“shakes out his reef”—and is ruined.

Many a mechanic takes a contract which he examined after drinking a little, forgot the number of hard blows it would cost to complete it, and thus he “shakes out the reef,” and is ruined.

Many a young man falls into jovial company, feels that it would not be manly to refuse to drink with them, and he drinks, “shakes out his reef,” and acquires a taste that is his destruction.

And many a bright boy, the hope of his father, and the pride of his mother, early learns to drink a little, and thus he “shakes out the reef,” disappoints the hopes of his friends, lives a poor creature, dies a drunkard, and reads over the gate of heaven, no “drunkard shall inherit eternal life.”—*S. S. Times*.

QUARTER PER CENT A DAY.

“I could not have believed it, had you not proved it from my books. Even when proved, it seems impossible to credit it.”

Such was the exclamation of a merchant here, in reply to a committee of his creditors, by whom his books had been examined for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of his failure. They discovered that in seven months he had paid \$28,000 in usurious interest. His capital had been small, but his business had been disproportionately large, in fact he had greatly overtraded. Eagerness to be doing a large business had led him to give long credit on goods which he bought on a short credit. He took the promissory notes of country buyers living a thousand miles away, in settlement of their bills. All fair enough and good enough, if such customers had the proper idea of what punctuality means. But too many of them have very crude notions of that important word. His own notes coming due, he obtained discounts by using the country obligations as collateral—but everybody knows the end of such financiering. The latter being unpaid at maturity, he was shut out of bank, and turned over to the mercy of those who have no such word in their vocabulary.

“Where have you usually obtained your discounts?” asked one of the committee.

“On the street principally,” was the reply.

“Principally? Has the bank discounted anything for you within six months?”

“Nothing.”

“What rates have you usually paid on the street?”

“From one to two per cent a month.”

“Can you remember having ever paid more?”

“I have sometimes paid a quarter per cent a day.”

“Did it ever occur to you that you were thus spending money that belonged to your creditors? You began two years ago with \$20,000 capital, and for seven months you have been spending at the rate of \$48,000 a year for usury, without appearing to have had the least idea of the fact. No business under the sun can stand the half of such a loss. The committee need look no further. When a man gets up to a quarter per cent a day, his ruin is certain, and every dollar he spends in that way is really so much improperly taken from his creditors.”—*Tribune*.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

“I never can keep anything!” cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. “Somebody always takes my things and loses them.” She had mislaid some of her sewing implements.

“There is one thing,” remarked her mother, “that you might keep if you would try,”

“I should like to keep even one thing,” answered Emma.

“Well, then, my dear,” resumed mamma, “keep your temper; if you will only do that, perhaps you will find it easy to keep other things. I dare say if you had employed your time in searching for the missing articles, you might have found them, before this time. You have only got into passion, and you have accused somebody, and unjustly, too, of taking away your things and losing them. Keep your temper, my dear; when you have missed an article keep your temper and search for it. You had better keep your temper if you lose all the little property you possess. So, my dear, I repeat, keep your temper.”

Emma subdued her ill-humor, searched for the articles she had lost, and found them in her workbag.

“Why, mamma, here they are! I might have been sewing all this time, if I had kept my temper.”

ORDER IN THE FAMILY.

“The family is like a book—
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the cover that
Protection, beauty gives.”

Family Order—Will You Have it?

Still; calm; hush; still as life, hush as heaven, peaceful as a lamb, harmless as a dove! Nothing is more important and desirable than order at family prayers. Order, here especially, is heaven's first law. Who can read, sing, pray, or exhort profitably, in a little Babel or Bedlam? where children are fidgetty, restless as the ocean wave, unruly as wild asses' colts; where confusion is on confusion? During the morning and evening exercises of family devotion, every one should be in time in his place, quiet as a lamb, hush as hush can be, attentive as angels, even to the tiniest. It's a very easy matter to have family order, if proper early steps are taken. But let disorder, once begin, and go on topsy-turvy a little while—who then is able to turn the world upside-down, when it is upside-down?—*Golden Rule*.

A GREAT ATTAINMENT.—Ruskin says:—“Speaking truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practice; it is less a matter of will than of habit; and I doubt if any occasion can be trivial which permits the practice and formation of such a habit. To speak truth with constancy and precision, is nearly as difficult and perhaps as meritorious, as to speak it under intimidation or penalty.”

A rich man told a poor man that he worked to get a stomach for his meat. ‘And I,’ said the poor man, ‘I work to get meat for my stomach.’

A gentleman, who had been victimized by a notorious borrower who always forgot to pay, called him one of the most promising men of his acquaintance.

Fame is like an eel—rather hard to catch, and a good deal harder to hold.

He that keeps his temper is better than he that can keep his carriage.

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